

# WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

## ALIEN INVADERS

SERIES 1  
#1



# GYPSY MOTH CATERPILLAR

*Lymantria dispar. L.*

**BASIC ID** Look for pairs of blue warts near head, red pairs to rear, and bristly hairs over entire body. Their heads are a dirty yellow with 2 vertical black bars. By the end of June they are 1"-2" long.

**HABITS** Caterpillars emerge mid-May and feed until July. They favor oaks and may defoliate an entire stand. In June, they leave trees each afternoon then return in the evening to feed. In mid-July they pupate and emerge as adult moths late July-August.

## MANAGEMENT (Caterpillars)

- Apply barrier bands April-May
- Apply burlap collection bands June-July
- Pesticide treatments

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

DNR Gypsy Moth Suppression Coordinators

Green Bay 920-492-5930 Milwaukee 414-263-8744

Central & Western WI 1-800-642-MOTH

Madison 608-275-3223

Photo: Andrea Diss, WI DNR

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# WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

ALIEN INVADERS

SERIES 1  
#2



# GYPSY MOTH ADULT

*Lymantria dispar*. L.

**BASIC ID** The brown, 1" male is similar to many native moths. The female is 1 1/2", white with a black chevron on the forewing. Females can't fly.

**HABITS** Adults cannot feed and live only to mate and produce eggs. Males fly in the afternoon in late July-early August looking for females.

**MANAGEMENT** (Adults) With low and isolated populations, an area can be flooded with a pheromone to confuse males and prevent mating.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

DNR Gypsy Moth Suppression Coordinators

Green Bay 920-492-5930

Milwaukee 414-263-8744

Madison 608-275-3223

Central & Western WI 1-800-642-MOTH

[www.uwex.edu/ces/gypsymoth](http://www.uwex.edu/ces/gypsymoth)

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# WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

ALIEN INVADERS

SERIES 1  
#3



# GYPSY MOTH EGG MASS

*Lymantria dispar*. L.

**BASIC ID** Each 1 1/2" teardrop-shaped egg mass is covered with tan hairs deposited by the female and contains 600-1000 eggs.

**HABITS** Masses are laid in August, over-winter, and hatch in May. They are often found on the undersides of branches, rough surfaces and human-made objects.

## **MANAGEMENT** (Egg Mass)

- Spray masses with Golden Pest Spray Oil™ in winter until mid-April
- Scrape masses into jar and microwave before May

## **FOR MORE INFORMATION**

DNR Gypsy Moth Suppression Coordinators

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[www.uwex.edu/ces/gypsymoth](http://www.uwex.edu/ces/gypsymoth)

Photo: Bob Queen, WI DNR

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# EASTERN TENT CATERPILLAR

*Malacosoma americanum*

## BASIC ID

These black and orange caterpillars have a yellow-white stripe down the middle of their backs, blue eyespots and hairs along their sides.

## HABITS

The caterpillars make a white silk “tent” in branch forks of cherries and crabapples in May and June. They will leave their tents to feed during the day.

## MANAGEMENT

- Apply B.t. (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) before larvae form webs
- Using rubber gloves, pull out tents with caterpillars and plunge into soapy water

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

Contact your local DNR forest pest specialist or UW-Extension county horticultural agent.

Photo: Linda Williams, WI DNR  
Recycled paper

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# WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

## NATIVE PESTS

SERIES 1  
#5



## FOREST TENT CATERPILLAR

*Malacosoma disstria*

**BASIC ID** These 1 1/2"-2" blue caterpillars have a black stripe with white keyhole-shaped dots down their backs.

**HABITS** There is only one generation per year, and they are found in large groups, but do not make "tents." Caterpillars feed in May and June on aspen and other deciduous trees and can cause widespread defoliation.

### MANAGEMENT

- Apply Bt (*bacillus thuringiensis*) in May
- Remove and destroy black-gray egg masses on tips of branches in fall and winter

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

Rhinelanders 715-365-8934

Green Bay 920-492-5872

Spooner 715-635-4156

Eau Claire 715-839-1632

Photo: Linda Williams, WI DNR

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# WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

## NATIVE PESTS

SERIES 1  
#6



# WEB WORM

*Hyphantria cunea*

## BASIC ID

Webworm caterpillars are small and hairy with yellow and black bodies.

## HABITS

Always found within silk webs in the late summer to early fall, larvae feed in clusters and spin whitish webs around foliage for protection. Webs can be up to three feet long and sometimes cover an entire tree.

## MANAGEMENT

When webs are small, strip them from branches and plunge into soapy water.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

Contact your local DNR forest pest specialist or UW-Extension county horticultural agent.

Photo: Linda Williams, WI DNR  
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# ASIAN LADY BEETLE

*Harmonia axyridis*

**BASIC ID** Beetles are 1/3" long and yellow, orange or red with 0-19 black spots on their wings.

**HISTORY** Native to Asia, it's uncertain how they became established in the U.S.

**HABITS** Beneficial for farmers, these beetles eat pests of crops. However, thousands can congregate on the sides of homes and may enter looking for a place to overwinter. They're harmless, but can nip and may cause an allergic reaction.

## MANAGEMENT

- Seal windows, cracks and entry points with putty
- Hire an exterminator

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

Contact your local DNR Service Center or UW-Extension office.

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# WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

AVOID ME!

SERIES 1  
#11

# WILD PARSNIP

*Pastinaca sativa*

**BASIC ID** The first year's rosette has 6"-18" compound leaves. The flower stalks grow about 4' and have umbrella-like clusters of yellow flowers that form large flat seeds.

**HISTORY** Native to Eurasia, this plant spreads by seed in open habitats. **CAUTION!** If plant juices come in contact with the skin in the presence of sunlight, a painful burn or blistering can occur resulting in a skin discoloration for several months.

## MANAGEMENT

- WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING!
- Cut entire root below the ground
- Prescribed burn with spot herbicide follow up
- Mow to remove flowerheads around July 1

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

[www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invasive/](http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invasive/)

Photo: WI DNR  
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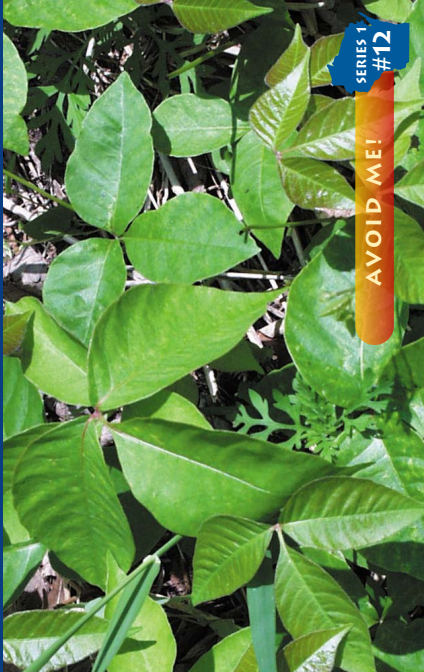


# WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

SERIES 1

#12

AVOID ME!



# POISON IVY

*Toxicodendron radicans*

## BASIC ID

This woody plant can occur as a climbing vine or ground cover. Each leaf has 3 leaflets. In the fall, some plants bear yellowish-white berry clusters.

## HISTORY

They are generally harmless to other native plants. The oils from the leaves can cause skin rashes in allergic persons. It prefers woodlands, forest edges, flood plains and sandy or rocky openings.

## MANAGEMENT

- Uproot plants in fall or winter—WEAR GLOVES!
- DO NOT BURN or compost
- Apply herbicide (brush killer)

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

[www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invasive/](http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invasive/)

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# WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

ALIEN INVADERS

SERIES 1  
#13



## GARLIC MUSTARD

*Alliaria petiolata*

**BASIC ID** This cool-season, biennial herb grows 12"- 40" tall, has triangular shaped leaves with toothed edges and smells of garlic when crushed. It has clusters of small flowers with 4 petals. First year plants are low rosettes with rounded leaves.

**HISTORY** An invasive European species, it prefers forested areas. Rapidly spread by seed, it is a serious problem in forests in eastern and southern WI and is spreading elsewhere.

## MANAGEMENT

- Hand pull before flowering or pull and bag up when flowering
- Apply herbicides in early spring or late fall
- Prevent any plants from going to seed

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

[www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invasive/](http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invasive/)

Photo: Joanne Kline, WI DNR  
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# WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



SERIES 1

#14

ALIEN INVADERS

## COMMON BUCKTHORN & GLOSSY BUCKTHORN

*Rhamnus cathartica* & *Rhamnus frangula*

**BASIC ID** Both shrubs can reach 20' tall and have dark bark with silvery marks called lenticels. Common has dull, green, toothed-edged leaves and female plants have dark fruits in fall and winter. The Glossy's leaves are untoothed and shiny on top.

**HISTORY** Native to Eurasia, both were introduced in North America as ornamentals. Well-established and spread by seed in WI, they form dense thickets in southern woodlands.

### MANAGEMENT

Cut and apply herbicide to trunk in late summer through late winter.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

[www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invasive/](http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invasive/)

Photos: (L) Joanne Kline, (R) Kelly Kearns, WI DNR

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## ALIEN INVADERS

SERIES 1  
#15



## EXOTIC BUSH HONEYSUCKLES

Tartarian Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>
Morrow's Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>
Bella Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera x bella</i>

**BASIC ID** All of these multi-stemmed shrubs (3'-10' tall) have shallow roots, oval leaves and fragrant pink, white or yellow flowers. They produce orange or red berries with seeds that are spread by birds.

**HISTORY** Native to Eurasia, honeysuckles have been widely planted as ornamentals. They form dense thickets in forests and can thrive in edges and sunny areas.

### MANAGEMENT

- Pull or dig up with a leverage tool
- Cut and apply herbicide to stump in fall or winter

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

[www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invasive/](http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invasive/)

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# WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

## ALIEN INVADERS

SERIES 1  
#16



# REED CANARY GRASS

*Phalaris arundinacea*

## BASIC ID

This large, coarse grass reaches 2'-9' tall, has wide 3"-10" flat leaf blades that taper at the ends. It forms dense stands.

## HISTORY

Native to Eurasia and N. America, vigorous varieties of this perennial have been planted in wetlands for decades. It spreads by seeds and underground stems and can blanket an area. It prefers disturbed areas and moist soils.

## MANAGEMENT

- Prescribed burns followed by herbicide
- Mowing in spring and fall followed by herbicide

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

[www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invasive/](http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invasive/)

Photo: WI DNR  
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# WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

ALIEN INVADERS

SERIES 1  
#17

## DAME'S ROCKET

*Hesperis matronalis*

**BASIC ID** This showy, short-lived perennial has large, loose clusters of fragrant white, pink or purple 4-petaled flowers that bloom from May-July on 2'-3' stalks.

**HISTORY** Native to Eurasia, and used as a garden plant, it can escape into the wild and spread rapidly by seed. It thrives in woodlands, roadsides and open areas.

### MANAGEMENT

- Check "wildflower" mixtures before planting
- Pull plants or cut flower heads after they bloom
- Prevent plants from going to seed
- Prescribed burns
- Apply a broadleaf herbicide

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

[www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invasive/](http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invasive/)

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# WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

ALIEN INVADERS

SERIES 1  
#18



## MULTIFLORA ROSE

*Rosa multiflora*

### BASIC ID

Multiflora rose has wide arching canes that grow 5'-12' tall with abundant 1/2"-1 1/2" white blossoms. In shade, it may be much shorter and less robust.

### HISTORY

Introduced from Japan this species was encouraged for wildlife plantings and erosion control. It has since become a serious problem in pastures, grasslands and woodlands of southernmost WI.

### MANAGEMENT

- Prescribed burns
- Pull with tractor and chains
- Apply herbicide
- Biological controls

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

[www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invasive/](http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/invasive/)

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# WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



ALIEN INVADERS

# ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE

*Anoplophora glabripennis*

## BASIC ID

Adult beetles are jet black with white spots, long antennae, and are up to 1¼" long. The worm-like larvae are cream-colored, can be nearly 2" long, and are found under the bark of many species of trees.

## HISTORY

Native to Asia, this insect was probably imported in cargo shipment packing material. It hasn't been found in Wisconsin, but occurs in Illinois and New York.

## HABITS

Eggs are laid on trees in the summer. Larvae hatch and feed under the bark in the summer and fall. Adults emerge from trees in the spring through large round holes. There is probably one generation per year.

## MANAGEMENT

Contact the Plant Protection Section (DATCP) at 1-800-462-2803 or your regional DNR forest health specialist.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

[www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/alb](http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/alb)

Photo: Kenneth R. Law,  
USDA APHIS PPQ

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# WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



ALIEN INVADERS

W

# EMERALD ASH BORER

*Agrilus planipennis*

*Inset photo shows galleries made by the emerald ash borer under tree bark.*

## BASIC ID

Adult beetles are narrow, metallic green, and about ½" long. The worm-like larvae are cream colored, up to 1" long, and are found under the bark of ash trees.

## HISTORY

Native to Asia, this insect was probably imported in cargo shipment packing material. It hasn't been found in Wisconsin, but occurs in Michigan, Ohio and Canada.

## HABITS

Eggs are laid on ash trees in the summer. Larvae hatch and feed under the bark in the summer and fall. Adults emerge from trees in the spring through D-shaped exit holes, and can be seen from mid-May to late July. There is probably one generation per year.

## MANAGEMENT

Contact the Plant Protection Section (DATCP) at 1-800-462-2803 or your regional DNR forest health specialist.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

[www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/eab](http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/eab)

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Photo: David Cappaert,  
Michigan State University

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# WISCONSIN WILDCARDS



ALIEN INVADERS



# HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID (HWA)

*Adelges tsugae*

## BASIC ID

This foreign pest has not been found in Wisconsin, but is common in the eastern and northwestern U.S. HWA attacks only hemlocks. This tiny insect produces a white cottony material at the base of hemlock needles. Feeding causes needles to drop prematurely and eventually kills the hemlock.

## MANAGEMENT

There are few effective pesticides for HWA and none that are practical for forests. The best protection is to keep it out of Wisconsin. Buy only hemlock certified free of HWA.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

Contact the Plant Protection Section (DATCP) at 1-800-462-2803 or your regional DNR forest health specialist.

Photo: Dennis J. Souto,  
USDA Forest Service

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# WISCONSIN WILDCARDS

ALIEN INVADERS

W



# MOVING FIREWOOD

*Photo shows an oak wilt spore mat underneath firewood bark. The fungus could be transferred by insects to living trees.*

## THE ISSUE

Trees killed by insects or fungi may harbor these organisms for months after the tree has died. Moving infested firewood can introduce pests to new areas. Many forest pests including the fungus that causes oak wilt, the gypsy moth and emerald ash borer have all been transported on firewood.

## MANAGEMENT

Don't move firewood for a minimum of one year after a tree has died or until the bark has fallen off. To hasten bark deterioration, stack firewood in a sunny location and cover it with a 4-mil or thicker plastic or tarp. Secure the plastic around the base of the pile to keep emerging insects from escaping. Heat from the sun will deteriorate the bark. Also, don't move firewood that harbors gypsy moth egg masses.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

Contact your local DNR forest pest specialist.

Photo: USDA Forest Service,  
J. Cummings Carlson

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